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U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Road S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97306

November 1992



Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic River Management Plan



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salem District Office
1717 Fabry Road S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97306



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Dear River Enthusiast:

Enclosed is a copy of the Management Plan for the Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic River. The primary purpose of this plan is to provide management direction for the outstandingly remarkable scenic and recreation values found within the river corridor. The management of other significant river-related values are also addressed.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed for the Quartzville Creek Management Plan which identified issues and analyzed management alternatives for the river corridor. That document is available on file at the BLM, Salem District Office. After completing the EA, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was found and the proposed action, along with some modifications, was selected to provide the framework for this plan.

The resources addressed in this plan include recreation, road management, water quality, botany, riparian areas, wildlife, fisheries, visual resources, cultural resources, and timber. Specific elements for each resource include a desired future condition, management objectives, management actions, and implementation schedules and estimated costs.

Should you have questions about the management of Quartzville Creek, please contact myself at (503) 375-5644 or Laura Graves at (503) 375-5677.

Sincerely,

Paul Jeske
Santiam Area Manager
Salem District

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Management Plan Quartzville Creek

Bureau of Land Management

Salem District

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Responsible Officials: **Paul Jeske, Santiam Area Manager**

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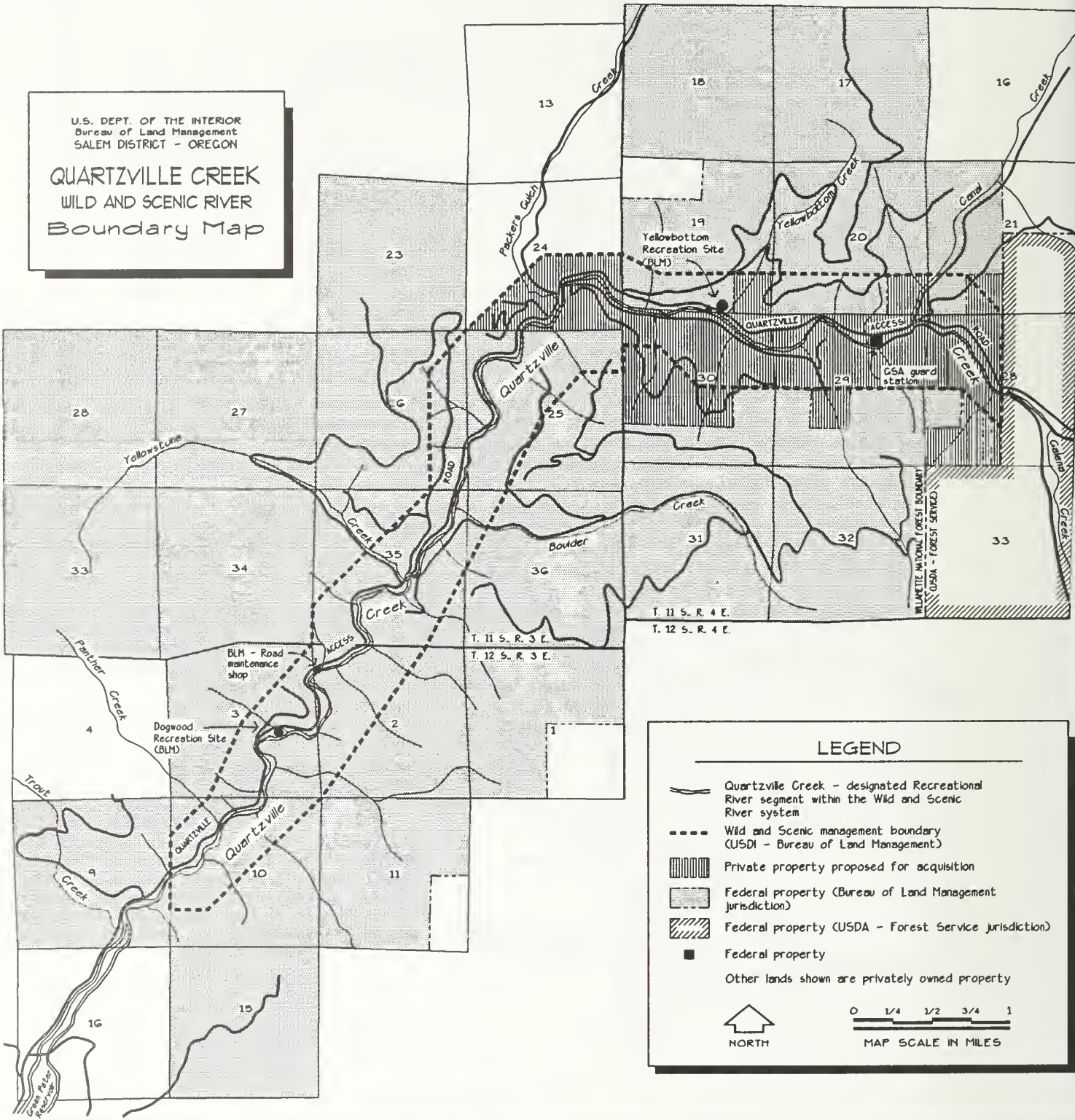
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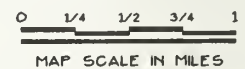
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QUARTZVILLE CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER Boundary Map



LEGEND

- Quartzville Creek - designated Recreational River segment within the Wild and Scenic River system
 - Wild and Scenic management boundary (USDI - Bureau of Land Management)
 - Private property proposed for acquisition
 - Federal property (Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction)
 - Federal property (USDA - Forest Service jurisdiction)
 - Federal property
- Other lands shown are privately owned property



Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

In October of 1988, a 9.66-mile segment of Quartzville Creek was added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by the passage of the Oregon Omnibus National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Salem District, has analyzed four alternatives, including a no action alternative, for managing Quartzville Creek as a National Wild and Scenic River. The alternatives and associated analyses were described in the Environmental Assessment (EA) completed and made available for public review in August, 1992.

Under the alternatives analyzed, significant impacts on the quality of the human environment would not occur based on the following considerations:

1. Analysis indicated that no significant adverse impacts are expected on society as a whole, the affected region, the affected interest, or the locality.
2. Public health or safety would not be significantly adversely affected.
3. Protection of cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be provided.
4. The alternatives would not significantly affect endangered or threatened species, or the habitat determined to be critical to any of those species, as provided for in the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
5. The alternatives do not violate federal, state and local law requirements imposed for environmental protection. There are no known inconsistencies with officially approved or adopted federal, state or local natural resource-related plans, policies or programs.
6. Adverse impacts identified are minimal. Continued resource monitoring would ensure that no significant adverse impacts occur. As needed, appropriate management would be instituted to protect important natural and cultural resource values.

Summary of Management Alternatives

Below is a brief summary of the four alternatives analyzed in the Quartzville Creek EA.

Alternative A: No Action

INTENT: This is the “no action” alternative required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Alternative A would provide for the continuation of the existing management situation. Under this alternative, county, state and federal agencies, and private land owners would continue to exercise their existing authorities within the corridor. No new visitor facilities or programs would be developed. Recreation would be regulated

and monitored at a very low level outside the two existing developed recreation sites. Resources would be managed under existing management policies and no additional resource enhancement projects would be initiated. No new efforts for interagency cooperation, either within or outside the river corridor boundary, would be made.

Alternative B: Recreation Development Emphasis

INTENT: Alternative B would provide for increased recreation use and facility development. Scenic values and recreational opportunities would be emphasized. A more developed recreation experience would be provided focusing on visitor comfort, safety, security, and social opportunities. Evidence of human development and management presence would be readily observable. Interagency cooperation would play a key role in developing recreation facilities, visitor services and enforcing regulations within and outside the river corridor boundary. Land acquisition efforts would focus on providing additional recreational opportunities and public access.

Alternative C: Recreation and Resource Mix - (Proposed Action)

INTENT: Alternative C would attempt to balance resource protection with recreational use. Maintaining the natural character, resource values and recreational opportunities, Quartzville Creek provides would be emphasized. Limited recreational development would accommodate current and future public needs. Undeveloped camping would continue and minimal improvements to help reduce user impacts would be made. Evidence of human development and management presence would be less than in Alternative B but higher than Alternative A or D. Resource monitoring programs and enhancement projects would be developed to improve resource protection. Coordinating with neighboring agencies and private landowners on providing recreation services, opportunities, and resource protection would be a key component of this alternative. As in Alternative B, land acquisition efforts would focus on providing additional recreation opportunities and public access.

Alternative D: Resource Protection Emphasis

INTENT: Alternative D emphasizes resource protection and enhancement of natural ecosystems within the river corridor. Recreation and other management activities would receive secondary consideration. No new facilities would be developed and overnight use in the river corridor would be limited to existing developed recreation sites. Recreation activities would continue to occur, but would become more day use oriented. Resource monitoring and enhancement projects would be of primary importance. Coordinating with neighboring agencies and private landowners would focus on resource protection and enhancement on lands within and outside the river corridor boundary. Land acquisition efforts would focus on improving resource protection and the BLM's ability to manage resources more consistently within the river corridor.

FONSI Determination

Based upon the information contained in the environmental assessment and all other information available to me and referenced herein, it is my determination that none of the alternatives constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment (a finding of no significant action). Therefore, an environmental

impact statement is unnecessary and will not be prepared. In addition, the new proposed action is in conformance with the BLM Salem District's Management Framework Plan and does not require a land use plan amendment. The proposed action will also be in conformance with the BLM Salem District's Resource Management Plan which is being prepared for approval in late 1993.

Decision Record

It is my recommendation to adopt the Proposed Action of the environmental assessment for the Quartzville Creek Management Plan, with the following modifications:

Recreation Facility Development

1. Construct two to four recreation sites, all semi-primitive and rustic in design (similar to Yellowbottom Recreation Site). The sites would vary in size, usually the same size or smaller than the existing sites, due to physical constraints such as steep topography. If acquired, lands currently under private ownership, would provide sites for larger facility development.

Rationale: After reevaluation by the planning team and input by the public, it was felt that the proposed action does not meet existing or projected recreation demand. The number of sites in Alternative B comes closer to meeting that demand. However, the type of development in Alternative B could be too expensive and inconsistent with the public desire to maintain the river corridor's relatively undeveloped character.

2. A recreational vehicle (RV) dump station would be developed within or in close proximity to the corridor boundary.

Rationale: Public input indicates the need for such a facility, which is not included in the proposed action.

Land Acquisition and Administrative Boundaries

3. Initiate land exchanges (on a willing seller basis) for private land within the corridor. Using Public Domain lands in the exchange will be emphasized. The administrative boundary in the proposed action would also be expanded to include 894 additional acres for a total of 3,041 acres to more fully incorporate the recreational and scenic values in the corridor.

Rationale: Recreational development is most feasible and necessary on the upper portion of the river segment which is currently under private ownership. This area has the highest concentration of recreation use with topographic characteristics that are favorable to facility development. The proposed action in the EA did not include the acquisition of the private lands most suited for development. The boundary proposed by this plan more closely resembles the boundary proposed in Alternative D of the EA (See Final Boundary Map).

The viewshed in the lower portion of the designated river segment is highly scenic with minimal modification to the natural landscape from management activities. Much of the upper portion of the designated river segment under

private ownership has been modified by recent timber harvest. As these areas revegetate and mature, scenic values will improve. Portions of these areas are in the immediate viewshed and are outside the administrative boundary in the originally proposed action. The final boundary proposed in this plan would more fully incorporate the scenic values in the corridor.

Undeveloped Camping

4. A 100-foot streamside buffer on BLM lands along the river segment, in which camping is prohibited, will not be established. Specific sites where unacceptable user impacts continue to occur will be closed.

Rationale: Two primary concerns with regards to undeveloped camping are; (1) Its potential adverse effects on riparian areas and water quality, and (2) The potential health hazard caused by the inappropriate disposal of human waste. Based on public and planning team input it was decided that unacceptable impacts due to undeveloped camping would be better handled on a site specific basis. A 100-foot no-camping buffer along the entire river segment is not needed at this time to deal with these concerns. The planning team will identify specific sites to be closed due to unacceptable user impacts.

Road Management

6. A road design and feasibility study would be conducted on Quartzville Access Road to determine the existing safety conditions of the road and to obtain recommendations for any needed improvements.

Rationale: Due to the steep and rocky adjacent hillsides, road widening and improvements could be very expensive. At this time it is not known what type and level of road is needed to accommodate commercial log traffic, recreational traffic, and to function as a National Back Country Byway. The study would provide essential information on what improvements are necessary and what is the most efficient way to make those improvements.

Water Quality

7. Opportunities for cooperating with neighboring private and public landowners on watershed enhancement opportunities would be initiated if necessary.

Rationale: It was felt that such actions may be necessary in attempting to reduce non-point sources of pollution.

Riparian Zone /Scenic

8. The riparian buffer, excluding most timber harvest activities, for Quartzville Creek would be expanded from 80 feet to 200 feet on both sides.

Rationale: A 200-foot no-harvest buffer will more fully protect Quartzville Creek's riparian zone and the scenic values along the river and road. The riparian zone is already limited by the presence of Quartzville Access Road and the natural

steepness of the river banks. The wider buffer will also provide for the multiple resource values associated with riparian zones.

Wildlife

9. The Quartzville Creek corridor will be recommended as a Watchable Wildlife Area.

Rationale: Quartzville Creek provides the opportunity for observing several osprey nests in the river corridor. Bald Eagle activity is also common around Green Peter Reservoir, directly below the designated river segment.

Timber and Special Forest Products

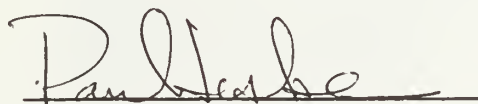
10. Timber management activities and the collection of special forest products will be allowed in a manner consistent with other resource management objectives and guidelines for the corridor.

Rationale: No special status species would be adversely impacted by the collection of special forest products or other timber management activities. These activities will be designed to ensure that no adverse impacts to the outstandingly remarkable values occur.

Decision Rationale

It is my decision to implement this plan because it provides the best mix of management actions for protecting and/or enhancing Quartzville Creek's Outstandingly Remarkable Values. The plan maintains the character of the river corridor. Under this plan, a wide range of recreation facilities are created, and recreational opportunities maintained. In addition, scenic values, riparian vegetation, and water quality are protected. Resource monitoring will insure that river conditions are maintained over time. Interagency coordination will improve the efficiency and continuity of management actions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Jeske", written over a horizontal line.

Paul Jeske
Santiam Area Manager
Salem District

Chapter I



Introduction

In 1988, the lower 9.66-mile segment of Quartzville Creek was designated a recreational river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by the passage of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In designating the lower portion of Quartzville Creek a National Wild and Scenic River, Congress directed the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to develop a river management plan for the river segment by October of 1992.

This document provides general direction and guidance for the protection and enhancement of Quartzville Creek's outstandingly remarkable values and other river-related resource values and to accommodate public uses consistent with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This document also establishes the final administrative boundary for Quartzville Creek and provides details on plan implementation schedules and cost estimates.

Organization of this Document

This document is presented in three chapters:

Chapter I provides an area overview and describes the method of plan preparation and the plan's relationship to other BLM planning. It also summarizes the environmental assessment process and provides background information on the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Chapter II summarizes Quartzville Creek's outstandingly remarkable values and the management issues identified by the public and the planning team. Next it provides an overview of the general management goals and objectives.

Chapter III establishes the final administrative boundary for Quartzville Creek, and BLM's role in river management and plan implementation. It then describes by resource, the management objectives, desired future condition, implementation actions, implementation schedules, and estimated costs for the plan. Implementation priorities and the process for updating and revising this document are discussed at the end of the chapter. A table summarizing implementation schedules and costs is also provided.

Appendix A contains a glossary of acronyms and terms. Appendix B contains a list of preparers. Appendix C contains the interim recreational use guidelines for river corridor. Appendix D contains the interim Recreational Mining Guidelines for Quartzville Creek. Appendix E contains a description of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), Visual Resource Management Guidelines (VRM), and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System. Appendix F contains the legal description of the final administrative boundary. Appendix G contains a copy of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Area Overview



Quartzville Creek is located in western Oregon, in the southeastern portion of Linn County (see vicinity map). The portion of the river presently included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is approximately 24 miles northeast of the community of Sweet Home.

Quartzville Creek originates in the midwestern slopes of Oregon's western Cascade Range and has an elevation differential of 1,080 feet at the slack waters of Green Peter Reservoir to 4,800 feet near the headwaters. Quartzville Creek joins the Middle Fork Santiam River at Green Peter Reservoir in the Willamette River drainage. The 9.66 mile segment of Quartzville Creek flows in a westerly direction at an average of 60 to 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) in August and September and 1,100 to 1,350 cfs in December through February.

The creek is variable in character flowing through narrow steep canyons where resistant bedrock restricted river cutting, forming rapids, plunge pools, and eddies, and through less resistant bedrock where the canyon widens and stream gradients lessen. Major tributaries to Quartzville Creek include, Canal Creek, Packers Gulch Creek, Boulder Creek, and Yellowstone Creek

Quartzville offers a variety of recreational opportunities including recreational mining, whitewater boating, developed and undeveloped camping, and fishing. Recreational mining is one of the

most popular activities in Quartzville Creek, allowing visitors a chance to experience a part of Quartzville's mining history first hand. Quartzville Creek's clarity, whitewater and the surrounding naturalness of the corridor make the segment a popular run for boaters. The designated segment of Quartzville Creek qualifies as a Class 4 run. Whitewater boating on Quartzville consists primarily of kayaking and peak use occurs between November and April when flows are high. Fishing is also a popular recreation activity on Quartzville Creek. Although it does not have an anadromous fishery, stocked rainbow trout and native cutthroat trout provide popular fishing opportunities. With only one developed overnight recreation site in the river corridor, undeveloped camping makes up the majority of the overnight use. The majority of this undeveloped camping occurs between the Quartzville Access Road and the river.

Currently the corridor is in a predominantly natural state. With a unique combination of cascading whitewater, water clarity, rock outcrops and diverse vegetation featuring conifers and hardwoods creating color variation and height diversity, Quartzville Creek's scenic values have brought many visitors to the area.

Quartzville Creek and its associated corridor offers a diversity of riparian and upland habitats for a number of wildlife species typical of the forested environments in western Oregon. About 55 percent of the corridor is in old-growth forest stands over 200 years in age.

Though Quartzville Creek is relatively undiscovered from a regional or national perspective, high scenic values, recreation and the history of the area, along with its national designation, make the area a prime candidate for high-growth activities such as sightseeing, exploring, scenic driving, nature study, and photography.

Method of Plan Preparation

This plan was prepared using an interdisciplinary-team approach (see Appendix B for a list of preparers). Public input was an important component in preparing this plan. The public involvement program included five public meetings, group-requested meetings and information update mailings to interested parties. Public input was also gained in a visitor-use survey conducted on Quartzville Creek during the summer of 1991.

Environmental Assessment

An Environmental Assessment (EA) is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) because the Quartzville Creek Management Plan may affect the quality of the human environment. Its development follows regulations pursuant to NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508). The EA describes the planning process, presents and analyzes alternatives for managing the river area and documents the environmental effects of each alternative. The EA analyzes the short-term, long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative effects for each alternative.

An EA provides evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Another important purpose of an EA is to insure that all pertinent environmental information and analysis is available to citizens, public officials, and cooperating agencies before decisions are made and actions taken. The analysis, along with public input, provides the basis for making an informed selection of one of the management alternatives.

An EA was completed for the Quartzville Creek Management Plan in July of 1992. A range of four alternatives, including a "no action" alternative, were analyzed. After a 30-day public comment period, Alternative C, along with several modifications was selected to provide the framework for the management plan.

Relationship to BLM Planning

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that a comprehensive river management plan be prepared to provide for the protection of the river's outstandingly remarkable values. The Act requires that the plan address resource protection, development of land and facilities, user capacities and other management practices as needed. The Act also directs that the river management plan shall be coordinated with and incorporated into land use plans for affected adjacent federal lands.

The Quartzville Creek Management Plan will be considered a modification to the BLM Eastside Salem District Management Framework Plan (MFP). The MFP provides direction for all resource management programs, practices, uses and protection measures for the Eastside Salem District. The Quartzville Creek Management Plan is the link between the land allocation planning process of the MFP and the actions necessary to implement such allocations. The Quartzville Creek Management Plan provides guidance for the management (administration, development, and protection) of the significant and outstandingly remarkable river-related values within the river segment's administrative boundary. It also identifies specific management actions to be taken to manage these resources and the general sequence of implementing the management actions identified.

Background on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

In 1968, Congress passed the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, establishing a nationwide system of outstanding free-flowing rivers. The primary purpose of the Act is to balance river development with river protection.

The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction...needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

The Act specifically protects rivers from future hydro-power development and impoundments. The Act also provides for the protection of river values for each river in the system through the development of a river management plan.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

By the end of 1991, nearly 10,000 miles of rivers on 127 river segments had been added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Designation as a wild and scenic river does not mean that the river corridor, which generally includes the land within about 1/4 mile on either side of the river, is managed like a National Park or Wilderness area. Rather the management goal is to maintain the character of the river in its current state and to protect and/or enhance specific resource values.

Federal Wild and Scenic River Classification

Segments of rivers designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System are classified by Congress into one of three categories depending on the extent of development and access along each segment. The classification terms *wild*, *scenic*, or *recreational* refer to the degree of access or development that exists along a river area at the time of designation. The classifications are used as general guidelines for use in river management and allow for a wide range of rivers, from primitive to highly developed, to be included as components of the system.

Rivers or river segments classified as *wild* river areas are generally inaccessible except by trail, and are essentially primitive in character. *Scenic* river areas are largely primitive and undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads and may have some residential development and resource activities such as agriculture or timber harvest occurring within the corridor. *Recreational* river areas are readily accessible by road or railroad and have a greater degree of development along their shorelines. These terms can be misleading. A Recreational river area may have been designated for reasons other than recreation, and the primary values of a Scenic river area may not necessarily include scenery. Based on these criteria Quartzville Creek was designated a Recreational river area under the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Chapter II



Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

In October of 1990, the BLM organized an interdisciplinary team to conduct a resource assessment to evaluate the "outstandingly remarkable" values for which Quartzville Creek was designated and to identify any additional values which meet the outstandingly remarkable criteria.

To qualify as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature which is significant at a regional or national level. Those values which fail to meet the outstandingly remarkable criteria, but still contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem and its value for public use, are considered, "regionally significant."

An analysis was conducted as part of the resource assessment to compare river-related values on Quartzville Creek to similar values on other rivers within the same geographic region. As a basis for comparison, the geographic regions defined in Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) were used. Quartzville Creek is located in SCORP Region 8. Region 8 consists of Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Marion, Linn, and most of Lane County.

The team completed a draft resource assessment and made it available for review by resource experts, agencies and interested groups and individuals. The final resource assessment findings concur with Congress' determination that the scenic drive, recreational mining, and whitewater boating (primarily kayaking when flows are high) qualify as outstandingly remarkable values.

Recreation

Recreational mining on Quartzville Creek attracts visitors from within and outside of SCORP Region 8. People are able to experience a part of Oregon's mining history as they pan for gold. Another outstandingly remarkable value Quartzville Creek offers is Class IV whitewater boating (primarily kayaking) when flows are high.

Scenic

The scenic qualities of Quartzville Creek consist of a unique combination of old-growth stands, cascading whitewater, water clarity, rocky outcrops, and diverse vegetation of conifers and hardwoods, providing color variation and height diversity.

General Management Goals and Objectives

Several sources were used to develop the management goals and objectives for Quartzville Creek. Some management guidance originated from the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act itself. Other guidance was developed by the interdisciplinary team to address the issues and concerns identified in the planning process.

Management Goal

Protect and enhance Quartzville Creek's natural character and the outstandingly remarkable values for which it was designated. Quartzville Creek will be managed for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that will leave the area unimpaired for future use and enjoyment by visitors.

Management Objectives

- * To protect the river's free-flowing character, and protect and enhance identified outstandingly remarkable values.
- * To provide a wide range of recreation opportunities managed in a fashion that prevents the degradation of the outstandingly remarkable values.
- * To emphasize opportunities for providing users with education, information and interpretation designed to encourage stewardship and minimize user impacts and conflicts.
- * To coordinate with private landowners and other federal, state, and local entities, on management actions for Quartzville Creek and adjacent areas.
- * To provide facilities, river access, and administrative control, that will support resource protection and visitor health, safety, and enjoyment.
- * To maintain or enhance the components essential to the natural ecological functions of Quartzville Creek.
- * To maintain or enhance plant and animal community diversity within the river corridor.
- * To maintain water quality at acceptable levels of temperature, suspended sediment, chemicals, and bacteria.

Management Guidelines

In addition to the objectives just stated, BLM guidelines common to all designated rivers in Oregon and Washington were developed (BLM Manual 8351.51).

Fire Protection and Suppression

The management and suppression of fires within a designated river area will be carried out in a manner compatible with contiguous Federal lands. On wildfires, suppression methods will be utilized that minimize long-term impacts on the river and river area. Pre-suppression and prevention activities will be conducted in a manner consistent with management objectives for the specific river segment. Prescribed fire may be utilized to maintain or restore natural ecological conditions to meet objectives of the river plan.

Insects, Diseases and Noxious Weeds

The control of forest and pests, diseases and noxious weed infestations will be carried out in a manner compatible with the intent of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and management objectives of contiguous federal lands.

Cultural Resources

Historic and prehistoric resource sites will be identified, evaluated and protected in a manner consistent with applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where appropriate, historic or prehistoric sites will be stabilized.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement

The construction and maintenance of minor structures for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat are acceptable provided they do not affect the free flowing characteristics of the river and are compatible with the classification. The area should remain natural in appearance and the practices or structures should harmonize with the surrounding environment.

Water Rights

In the process of evaluating river segments, authorizing officials are held to established principles of law with respect to water rights. Under provisions of Section 13 of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as well as other statutes, river studies shall not interfere (except for licenses under Section 7(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, pertaining to Section 5 (a), wild and scenic river studies) with existing rights, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or river segments. In addition, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the Federal Power Act, the BLM has conditioning authority to control any proposed projects which would be incompatible or potentially degrading to river and/or other identified resource values.

Issues

Several key issues guided the development and evaluation of the Quartzville Creek Management Plan. The following issues were identified during public meetings, interdisciplinary-team meetings, meetings with interested parties, written public comments, public comments from the visitor-use survey. The majority of public comments were related to the management of recreational use in the river corridor.

Recreation

Issue: What types and levels of recreation facilities and access will be provided? How can recreational use be managed to reduce visitor impacts, visitor conflicts and crowding?

Facility Development

Concerns: Public comments expressed concern that existing facilities do not currently meet demand and would not meet future demand.

River Access and Trails

Concerns: Public comments expressed the need for improved river access along Quartzville Creek to meet the diverse physical capabilities of the public. Suggestions included the construction of river access points where streambanks are steep and rocky and providing barrier-free river access in key spots where adequate parking is available. Interest in developing a trail system within and extending out of the river corridor boundaries was also expressed.

Land Acquisition Opportunities

Concerns: Due to the steepness of Quartzville Creek canyon, there are limited opportunities for facility development. One of the more well-suited areas for development is under private ownership. These lands have several large flat areas along the north and south sides of Quartzville Access Road. These areas already receive the highest concentration of undeveloped overnight use in the river corridor. The desirability of acquiring these lands was expressed by several parties.

Level of Administrative Control

Concerns: Public comments expressed opinions about the level of administration appropriate for Quartzville Creek. An increase in administrative control may be necessary to provide for visitor safety and minimize user conflicts. However, some users commented that they enjoy the unregulated setting of Quartzville Creek and that instituting a highly restrictive level of administrative control could interfere with their experience.

User Impacts

Concerns: Public comments expressed concern about the potential impacts of current and increasing recreational use on the physical and biological resources within the river corridor. During the visitor-use survey and at public meetings, participants commented on the negative effects of unregulated undeveloped camping, litter, vandalism, and other user impacts had on their recreation experience.

User Conflicts and Crowding

Concerns: Current use of Quartzville Creek is low to moderate with peak use periods being weekends during the summer season. The current regional trend indicates that water-based outdoor recreation is one of the fastest growing recreation activities. If recreation outside developed recreation sites remains unregulated, problems with overcrowding and user conflicts may occur. During the visitor survey, visitors commented on the potential incompatibility of recreational mining with such activities as fishing and swimming. Currently such conflicts are limited, but as use increases existing conflicts may be intensified and new conflicts may occur.

Road Management

Issue: *What can be done to promote traffic safety in the use of Quartzville Access Road?*

Concerns: Public comments expressed concern about the safety of Quartzville Access Road and the conflicts between recreational, administrative, and commercial traffic. The need for improving Quartzville Access Road to reduce such conflicts has been expressed by the public. There has also been concern that while road improvements may widen narrow corners and improve site distance, the improvements may also encourage greater speeds, thereby, reducing road safety. The United States Forest Service (USFS) Sweet Home Ranger District expressed concern that road improvements on the BLM-administered segment of Quartzville Access Road could increase recreation use of the USFS-administered segment, thereby shifting road safety problems to their segment.

Water Quality

Issue: *How will water quality be maintained or enhanced over the long-term?*

Concerns: Some of the activities causing the greatest concern are unregulated undeveloped camping, lack of sanitation facilities, recreational mining, timber harvest, surface run off from road traffic and road improvement and construction. There is concern about how facility development, recreational use and other management activities could affect water quality. In addition, what are the existing mechanisms for identifying and responding to any water quality problems.

Riparian Zone

Issue: *How will riparian zone habitat and stream functions be maintained and enhanced over the long-term?*

Concerns: The riparian zone along Quartzville Creek is already limited by the presence of Quartzville Access Road. There is concern that current use has already impacted the riparian zone and that increasing unregulated undeveloped recreational use may deteriorate the riparian zone to unacceptable levels.

Wildlife

Issue: *What will be done to protect wildlife habitat and populations over the long-term?*

Concerns: There is concern about the potential effects of unregulated undeveloped recreation use, road construction, and facility development on wildlife habitat and populations.

Fisheries

Issue: *How will fish habitat and fish populations be managed?*

Concerns: Quartzville Creek is currently managed as a put-and-take fishery. There is concern that proposed actions such as facility development, unregulated use and road construction could impact fish habitat. Quartzville Creek also has potential habitat for anadromous fisheries.

Visual Resources

Issue: *How will the scenic values and landscape characteristics within the river corridor be maintained or enhanced?*

Concerns: Public comments about retaining the natural character of Quartzville Creek, were strongly expressed during public meetings, in written comments, and by visitors surveyed in the river corridor. Many said they would like to "keep the river as it is;" "keep it natural." Concern was voiced about the potential impacts of facility development and timber harvest activities on scenic values in the river corridor.

Cultural Resources

Issue: *What will be done to identify and protect cultural resources within the river corridor?*

Concerns: A comprehensive inventory along Quartzville Creek has not yet been completed. There is a concern that facility development and increasing recreation use could negatively impact sites not yet discovered. Little information about prehistoric activity in this area exists. Public interest has focused primarily on the historical mining activities of the area, about which much more is known.

Chapter III



Summary

This chapter outlines the key components for managing the Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River. The first section discusses the establishment of the final administrative boundary for the river corridor, and the BLM's role in implementing the management plan. The next section describes by resource, management actions, the desired future condition, implementation schedule and estimated costs for implementing the plan. The last section discusses plan implementation priorities and the plan update and amendment process. A table summarizing the implementation schedule and costs is also provided.

Final Administrative Boundary

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Section 3(b)) specifies that after a river is designated, the agency charged with its administration must establish a proposed administrative boundary delineating the land area within the river corridor that will be managed under the Act. The Act specifies that the area within the corridor should not average more than 320 acres per river mile. The proposed administrative boundary must be submitted to Congress within one year of the river's designation. The Congressionally approved proposed administrative boundary for Quartzville Creek includes 1,792 acres of BLM land and 365 acres of private land for a total of 2,147 acres.

The proposed administrative boundary was subject to change during the boundary comment period. Changes were also possible during the EA and management planning process. The final management boundary for Quartzville Creek is a blend of Alternatives C which is the congressionally approved proposed boundary and Alternative D which is an expanded version of the proposed boundary in the EA. This new boundary would encompass 894 additional acres for a total of 3,041 acres with an average of 315 acres per river mile. The boundary was selected based on input from the planning team and the public. It is felt that this boundary better provides for the management of scenic values, recreation, and other river-related values in the corridor.

BLM's Role in River Management and Plan Implementation

The BLM has primary responsibility for managing the river corridor and implementing management actions outlined in this document. However, conditions within the corridor are inseparably tied to the management and condition of neighboring lands. This, along with growing budget constraints among many federal and state agencies, makes coordination and cooperation with other federal, state, local and private entities a key component for successful plan implementation. This plan seeks to establish such cooperative relationships and partnerships in the management of areas both within and bordering the river corridor boundary.

Resource Management Guidance and Actions

The planning cycle for most plans of this nature is 10 to 15 years, however, its effects could be evident for the next fifty years or longer. In developing the plan, management objectives and a desired future condition were developed for each resource to help provide both short-term and long-term guidance in the management of Quartzville Creek.

Recreation



Management Objectives:

- * To provide a wide range of recreation opportunities managed in a fashion that prevents the degradation of the outstandingly remarkable values.
- * To provide facilities, river access and administrative control that support resource protection, visitor safety, health, and enjoyment.
- * To provide recreation users with education, information, and interpretation designed to encourage stewardship and minimize user impacts and conflicts.

Desired future condition

The outstanding recreation opportunities that Quartzville Creek offers for activities, such as swimming, camping, fishing, recreational mining, whitewater boating, and nature study, will continue to attract visitors to the corridor. Additional facilities would be developed to meet growing recreational demands and provide short-term and long-term protection of the river's resources and outstandingly remarkable values. However, retaining the natural and undeveloped character of the river corridor would be emphasized.

Facilities: Existing facilities would be maintained. New overnight facilities would vary in size and level of development depending on their location in the corridor. Providing resource protection and barrier-free access would be emphasized. The area around the upper portion of the designated segment would be the priority for resource development. Facility design would attempt to minimize impacts to scenic values and other resources within the corridor.

River Access and Trail Development: Some improvements in river access would occur in the river corridor in places where needed and where parking is adequate. Efforts would be made to provide barrier-free access where possible. Trail development opportunities, within and extending outside of the river corridor would be pursued. Connectivity to potential trails on Green Peter Peninsula, Crabtree Lake, and the Willamette National Forest, would be emphasized.

Land Acquisition: The lands in the corridor which have the greatest concentration of overnight use and the highest potential for recreation development are currently under private ownership. These lands would be acquired on a willing-seller-basis to provide potential sites for facility development and support more consistent recreation management in the corridor.

Administration: The level of administrative presence would increase in the form of patrolling, education and interpretation. Visitor safety and resource protection would be emphasized. Recreation use patterns and preferences would continue to be

monitored, helping managers to track recreation use levels, trends, and to anticipate potential use conflicts. Standards for recreational use impacts would be developed along with management actions designed to reduce unacceptable impacts. The least restrictive actions would be selected, as long as standards for unacceptable impacts are not exceeded.

Currently boating activity on Quartzville Creek is minimal, consisting primarily of kayaking, when flows are high enough. The need for a use-allocation system for recreational boating is not expected in the near future.

Increases in recreation use along the Green Peter Reservoir may affect the level and type of use within the corridor. These connections make coordination between neighboring management agencies a key component of managing recreational use both within and outside the boundary limits. Any increase in agency presence would be coordinated, when possible, with neighboring agencies in an effort to provide greater coverage and consistent management.

Undeveloped Camping: This plan would attempt to maintain undeveloped camping opportunities, however, management of undeveloped use would increase and long-term resource protection would be emphasized. Visitor education would be increased to encourage low impact use habits and minimize undesirable conditions such as multiple fire rings, litter, loss of vegetation, tree damage and improper disposal of human waste. Undeveloped sites continuing to exhibit these undesirable impacts would be temporarily or permanently closed.

Recreational Mining: Recreational mining, an outstandingly remarkable value, would continue as an important recreation opportunity within the river corridor. Regulations governing the management of recreational mining will be consistent with requirements of the Division of State Lands (DSL) and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) (see Appendix D). This plan would seek to enhance the recreational mining experience through interpretation information about the mining history of the Quartzville drainage. Education about minimizing the impacts of recreational mining and reducing conflicts with other river users would also be provided.

Interpretation: Interpretation of pre-historic and historic values, along with the importance of river resources and resource protection would be key themes. Another important component would provide adequate orientation information to visitors about recreation facilities and opportunities available within the corridor.

Management Actions: Facility Development

1. Prepare a facility development plan which would include:

* Constructing up to four overnight recreation facilities of varying size and levels of development. (The estimated costs below do not show maintenance costs for any new facilities being developed.)

Schedule: Planning will begin in 1994 and construction will occur as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$350,000 for the larger facility (similar to Yellowbottom Recreation Site) and \$100,000 for each smaller facility.

- * Identifying and providing for interim facility needs such as portable restrooms.

Schedule: Attempt to provide in 1993, or as soon as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$6,000 for six units over five months.

- * Evaluating the feasibility of expanding Dogwood Recreation Site to include overnight walk-in tent camping.

Schedule: Begin planning in 1993 with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$15,000-20,000 for planning and to provide a water source and overnight tent sites.

- * Converting a 3.2-acre parcel of BLM land acquired from the General Services Administration into a group-use recreation site.

Schedule: Begin planning in 1993 with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Costs: \$75,000 for planning and construction.

- * Identifying key areas for developing permanent restroom facilities outside of developed recreation sites.

Schedule: Identify sites in 1993 with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Costs: \$2,000 for planning and \$10,000 per one-person unit.

- * Providing an RV dump station within or in close proximity to the river corridor.

Schedule: Identify site in 1993 with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$10,000-15,000 for planning and construction.

Management Actions: River Access and Trail Development

1. Improve river access in four to six locations and provide barrier-free access where possible.

Schedule: Begin in 1994 with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$4,000 to \$6,000 for planning and construction, with varying maintenance costs.

2. Construct up to two barrier-free fishing platforms along Quartzville Creek.

Schedule: Begin planning in 1994, with construction occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the planning and construction of each platform.

3. Prepare a trail development plan including trails within and extending out of the river corridor and connecting with trails on the Willamette National Forest when possible. Connections Crabtree Lake and Green Peter Peninsula would also be considered.

Schedule: Attempt to complete plan by 1994, construction would begin as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$7,000 for planning. Construction costs will vary depending on the types and lengths of trails.

Management Actions: Land Acquisition

1. Pursue the acquisition (on a willing seller basis) of approximately 1,036 acres of private land through purchase or exchange. In the case of an exchange, the use of public domain lands rather than O and C lands would be emphasized in an effort to minimize impacts on county timber receipts.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Cost: \$6,000 to \$8,000 to complete the administrative portion of the exchange. \$20,000 to \$30,000 will be needed to staff botanical, wildlife, and cultural resource clearances on both the private and BLM parcels.

2. Pursue an MOU with private landowners in the corridor for the management of recreation on private lands, on an interim basis, until acquisition is completed.

Schedule: Attempt to establish in 1993.

Estimated Cost: \$1000 for staffing.

Management Actions: Administration

1. Work cooperatively and develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USFS, Sweet Home Ranger District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Linn County and the State Marine Board to manage recreation along the entire Quartzville drainage and Green Peter Reservoir.

Schedule: Attempt to complete during 1993.

Estimated Cost: \$1,000 per year for staffing.

2. Develop a monitoring program and standards for user impacts, conflicts and crowding.

* Informally monitor through visitor contact on a yearly basis.

* An intensive study would be completed every five years or as needed. Information on use levels, patterns, conflicts, and user preferences would be gathered.

Schedule: First five year study completed in 1991, next one to occur in 1996.

Estimated Cost: \$1,000 a year for staffing and approximately \$7,000 to \$10,000 dollars every five years, depending on the extent of the study.

3. Develop interim recreational use guidelines for the corridor. (see Appendix C)

Schedule: Finalize guidelines by 1993 and revise as necessary.

Estimated Cost: \$1,000 for staffing.

4. Provide for seasonal recreation staff during peak-use period. Attempt to coordinate with neighboring agencies for providing additional coverage.

Schedule: Attempt to begin in 1994 as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$14,000 per year.

5. Install and maintain limited signing as well as publications informing visitors of use regulations encouraging low-impact use practices and directing them to public river access and recreation sites.

Schedule: Begin installation in 1994 and maintain as needed.

Estimated Cost: \$3,000 to \$5,000 initially with maintenance costs as needed.

Management Actions: Undeveloped Camping

1. Inventory undeveloped campsites within the corridor.

Schedule: Attempt to complete in 1993 and update every five years.

Estimated Cost: \$3,500 every five years for staffing.

2. Develop criteria for identifying sites unsuitable for undeveloped camping and close those sites permanently. Also develop criteria for those sites which are suitable but have unacceptable use impacts and need to be temporarily closed and rehabilitated.

Schedule: Develop criteria in 1993, finalize in 1994 and update every five years or as needed.

Estimated Cost: \$3,500 for staffing.

3. Develop signing and interpretive materials that encourage low impact camping practices.

Schedule: As funding allows.

Estimated Cost: See Administration actions.

Management Actions: Recreational Mining

1. Develop interim guidelines for managing recreational mining using ODEQ and DSL requirements. (See Appendix D)

Schedule: Attempt to finalize in 1993 and update as necessary.

Estimated Cost: \$1,800 for staffing, with minor costs for updating.

2. Develop recreation mining brochure which has historical mining information, mining guidelines and encourages low-impact mining practices.

Schedule: Attempt to complete by 1994.

Estimated Cost: \$5,000 for design, layout and one year of printing.

Management Actions: Interpretation

1. Develop an interpretative master plan for the entire river corridor that would provide guidance in enhancing visitor experiences and supporting resource protection.

Schedule: Begin planning in 1994, with implementation occurring as funding allows.

Estimated Cost: \$7,000 for planning with construction costs varying with interpretive projects selected.

2. Develop an MOU with neighboring private, state and federal entities in an effort to coordinate efforts, promote linkage, and prevent duplication of interpretive messages and materials.

Schedule: Would be incorporated into 1993 recreation MOU.

Estimated Cost: See Administration actions.

Road Management



Management Objectives

* To provide scenic driving opportunities and promote road safety along Quartzville Access Road.

Desired Future Condition

Quartzville Access Road would be managed for both recreational and commercial traffic. The BLM-administered segment of Quartzville Access Road would be dedicated as a part of the BLM's Back Country Byway program. An Oregon State Scenic Byway dedication would also be pursued. A road design and feasibility study would be sought to evaluate the Quartzville Access Road's ability to safely accommodate current and future levels and types of traffic. Coordination and cooperation on the management and maintenance of the entire length of Quartzville Access Road would be sought.

Management Actions:

1. Pursue a road design and feasibility study for the BLM-administered segment of Quartzville Access Road. Where possible attempt to implement the recommendations of the study.

Schedule: Attempt to fund in 1994, will be completed as funding allows.

Estimated Costs: \$200,000 for study and varying implementation costs depending upon recommendations made.

2. Until a feasibility study is completed, continue to meet BLM safety requirements for a single-lane road with turnouts.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Cost: \$34,000 annually.

4. Dedicate Quartzville Access Road as a BLM Back Country Byway.

Schedule: Begin dedication submission process in 1993.

Estimated Cost: \$5,000 for planning and Back Country Byway Kiosk.

5. Pursue having Quartzville Access Road nominated and dedicated an Oregon State Scenic Byway.

Schedule: Begin nomination process in 1993.

Estimated Cost: Unable to estimate at this time.

6. Coordinate with the USFS Sweet Home Ranger District in road management and maintenance.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Cost: \$500 per year for staffing.

7. Install signing encouraging traffic safety and warning drivers of oncoming commercial log truck traffic.

Schedule: As funding allows.

Estimated Costs: \$3,000 initially, with additional funding required for replacement as needed.

Water Quality



Management Objectives:

- * To protect and enhance water quality. Strive to maintain acceptable water temperatures and levels of turbidity, oxygen, suspended sediment, chemicals, and bacteria.
- * Seek to restore natural ecological and hydrological functioning along Quartzville Creek.

Desired Future Condition:

Water quality is specifically addressed in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The intent of the Act is to maintain the character of the river and protect or enhance specific resource values. Maintaining water quality on Quartzville Creek is important because it directly relates to the health and condition of the river's outstandingly remarkable values, such as scenery (including cascading whitewater and water clarity) and recreation (recreational mining and whitewater boating). Water quality is also impor-

tant to other significant values such as fisheries. Maintaining and improving water quality while enhancing the rivers outstanding scenic and recreational values will require a monitoring program to collect baseline data, develop water quality standards, assess trends, and identify pollution sources and potential mitigating measures.

The BLM is obligated by a number of federal laws to concern itself with water quality. Chief among these laws are the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Clean Water Act of 1977 amended 1987. The Clean Water Act lists the State of Oregon as ultimately responsible for the protection of the quality of all waters contained in the state. However, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has identified the BLM as a designated water management agency responsible for protecting water quality as part of its land management planning and implementation. Taken together, these laws require BLM to comply with all federal, state, and local water quality protection measures.

Guidelines for water quality have been defined by ODEQ for the Willamette River Basin, which contains Quartzville Creek. These guidelines include maximum allowable changes in the physical, chemical, and microbiological quality of the creek depending on natural or background levels. The 1988 ODEQ publication entitled "Oregon State-wide Assessment of Non-point Sources of Water Pollution" lists Quartzville Creek as moderately impacted for nutrients, sediment, and stream structure caused by landslides, erosion, changes in flow patterns, road runoff, riparian disturbance, elimination of thermal cover, and removal of vegetation from the watershed.

Once baseline data is collected and the natural variation in the river's water quality is established, standards will be developed to characterize existing water quality. These standards will enable hydrologists to detect changes in water quality and identify potential sources. If negative impacts are identified, point or non-point sources will be isolated and appropriate state and federal authorities notified to take enforcement actions as prescribed by existing laws. All human activities that can affect water quality will be reviewed. Specific projects such as recreation trails and facilities will be reviewed for adverse impacts to water quality.

Management Actions:

1. Recommend to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to maintain operation of the stream gage on Quartzville Creek at Panther Creek.

* Recommend the USGS maintain the gage on the Quartzville Creek. If the agency considers closure, then consider cooperative funding if possible.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Costs: Up to \$5,000 a year for cooperative funding.

2. Develop water quality standards for Quartzville Creek using state guidelines and baseline data currently being collected.

* After three years of baseline data have been collected, interim guidelines will be established using the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process (see Appendix E).

* Interim guidelines will be tested for applicability and effectiveness for two years, then finalized.

- * Notify ODEQ of the parameters.

Schedule: Establish interim parameters (natural variation) by 1995 and final parameters by 1997.

Estimated Costs: One time costs are \$5,000 for planning and staffing.

3. Develop a long-term monitoring program for water quantity and quality.

- * BLM will conduct monitoring and testing at three locations on the river, one site near the upper end of the designated segment, one between, and one near the lower end of the segment.

- * The locations will be tested for a range of chemical, biological, and physical indicators, and stream discharge on a monthly basis for 3 years, and bi-monthly or quarterly thereafter.

Schedule: Begin monitoring immediately.

Estimated Costs: Annual costs are \$5,000 per year for staffing, equipment and water testing.

4. Establish an action plan outlining notification procedures and specific actions if pollution levels are exceeded.

- * BLM will develop an action plan to isolate pollution sources if a problem develops.

- * BLM will develop notification procedures to follow if pollution is detected.

Schedule: Attempt to have completed by 1995.

Estimated Costs: One time costs are \$4,000 for planning and staffing.

5. Notify ODEQ of any water quality problems originating outside BLM jurisdiction.

- * ODEQ will be notified and a request made to locate and mitigate problems which develop outside BLM jurisdiction.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Costs: \$500 a year for staffing.

6. Undeveloped campsites in and adjacent to riparian areas would be evaluated for adverse impacts to water quality. Areas found to have unacceptable impacts would be permanently closed or temporarily close and rehabilitated.

Schedule: Attempt to complete by 1994.

Estimated Costs: One time costs are \$2,000 for planning and staffing. Rehabilitation costs will depend on the number of sites selected and the type or rehabilitation needed.

7. If the need develops, coordinate water quality monitoring with the USFS.

- * Coordinate water quality monitoring with the USFS to identify non-point pollution sources if problems arise on forest service lands.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Costs: \$500 a year for staffing.

8. Identify watershed enhancement opportunities on BLM lands which would meaningfully reduce non-point source pollution on Quartzville Creek.

* Identify and implement projects such as, riparian area rehabilitation, landslide rehabilitation, erosion reduction projects on roads, campgrounds, and trails.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Costs: \$2,000 per year for staffing and materials.

9. Initiate cooperative watershed enhancement opportunities on neighboring private and public lands, if necessary, to reduce non-point pollution.

* Identify and work with neighboring landowners if necessary to reduce non-point pollution sources.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Costs: \$1,000 a year for staff and planning.

Botanical/Ecological



Management Objectives:

- * To provide plant and animal community diversity and maintain and/or enhance healthy functioning ecosystems as the foundation to sustain long-term productivity.
- * To protect any special status species identified in the corridor.

Desired Future Condition:

The desired future condition is to perpetuate and conserve naturally functioning ecosystems within the river corridor. Some aspects of ecosystem conservation will include: nutrient cycles, plant and animal habitat, number of species, abundance and density of species, spatial arrangement and geological and successional processes. Conservation practices would seek to maintain native plant communities and their habitats and protect rare, sensitive, threatened and endangered species administered by federal and state agencies and the Oregon Natural Heritage Program. Facility development and any other management activities would take into consideration and mitigate the impacts to these resources. Revegetation, where necessary, would be done with native species when possible.

Management Actions:

1. Comply with existing BLM policy, federal and state laws and regulations governing the management of special status species should any be identified in the corridor.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Cost: Will vary depending on situation and species identified.

2. Complete botanical surveys on specific locations where planned management actions such as access routes to streams, access road modifications, sanitation and dump station sites, waste disposal sites, interpretive trails and timber harvest would occur.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Cost: \$500 per clearance (may vary with size of project area).

3. Cooperate with the Department of Agriculture on the removal of any noxious weeds identified within the corridor or in close proximity to the corridor boundary.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Cost: Will vary with type and extent of invasion, and method of eradication.

Riparian Areas



Management Objectives:

- * Seek to restore proper functioning condition of riparian areas. Proper functioning condition exists when adequate vegetation and large woody debris are present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, stabilize streambanks, develop diverse channel characteristics, and support greater biodiversity.
- * Maintain a spectrum of seral stages throughout the riparian corridor driven primarily by natural disturbances.
- * Manage for native species.

Desired Future Condition

Healthy riparian areas provide values and benefits far in excess of the small percentage of area they occupy. When a riparian area is healthy and functioning properly, its lush vegetation contributes to improved water quality, rebuilds floodplains, reduces erosion, helps store floodwaters, and regulates flows. A healthy riparian also encourages vegetative growth for a more productive animal community and are of critical

importance to fish, birds, and other wildlife. It supports a large diversity of insects, mollusks, and crustacean species that are key resources in the food chain. Riparian areas provide shelter, nesting, and travelling corridors for a diversity of wildlife species.

The BLM national policy goal guiding future riparian management is to maintain, restore, or enhance riparian-wetland values to achieve a healthy and properly functioning condition for maximum long-term benefit. Four major goals and strategies for achieving the riparian management policy are outlined in the BLM publication "The Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's". These general goals are: (1) maintain and restore riparian areas, (2) protect riparian areas and associated uplands, (3) provide information and education, and (4) improve coordination between land owners.

Management Actions

1. Comply with BLM policy, federal, and state laws and regulations governing the management of riparian areas.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated Costs: Will vary with situation.

2. Allow no timber harvesting within 200 feet of Quartzville Creek on BLM-administered lands.

* Exceptions to this action would be harvesting for recreational development or improvements, scenic enhancement, and hazard tree removal. Such activities would require an interdisciplinary review for approval.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Costs: No cost expenditures necessary.

3. Seek watershed and riparian enhancement opportunities and provide technical assistance and funding for enhancement projects. Pursue cooperative and voluntary opportunities for rehabilitation projects.

Schedule: As needed beginning in 1993.

Estimated Cost: \$1,000 annually for supplies and \$1,800 annually for staffing.

4. Close sensitive or excessive river access routes and trail networks within riparian zone.

Schedule: Initiate after plan implementation.

Estimated Costs: \$300 annually for supplies and \$900 annually for staffing.

Wildlife



Management Objectives:

- * To comply with existing BLM policy, federal and state laws and regulations, governing the management of special status species and other wildlife.
- * To protect, restore and/or enhance wildlife habitat in and adjacent to the corridor.
- * To coordinate with other agencies and organizations to better manage wildlife habitat.

Desired Future Condition:

Management of wildlife habitat would stress protection of critical habitats such as wetlands, riparian areas, deer and elk winter range, and old-growth forests. Management would attempt to minimize or mitigate impacts from human activities to the extent that natural processes are allowed to continue.

Selected wildlife species and habitats within the corridor would be inventoried to establish baseline data for the development of a future habitat monitoring program and to better evaluate impacts of future actions. Wildlife species inventories would stress those species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Oregon as threatened, endangered, sensitive, or of special concern.

Coordination and cooperation with other agencies and interested parties would be important for the consistent management of the wildlife resource. This includes opening negotiations for the acquisition of private land within and adjacent to the corridor to better facilitate management of the wildlife resource.

Habitat restoration and/or enhancement would be pursued in order to restore previously impacted areas or improve existing habitats.

Management Actions:

1. Inventory and monitor selected wildlife species and habitat to establish baseline data on species presence, habitat condition and trends.

- * Species inventory would place emphasis on determining occurrence and relative abundance of species listed as threatened, endangered, sensitive, or of special concern. A site specific wildlife observation file would be compiled and maintained. Baseline data would be used to better evaluate impacts of future actions and develop a wildlife habitat monitoring program. Monitoring efforts would be directed toward wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat inventory and monitor-

ing would focus on critical habitats such as wetlands, riparian areas, deer and elk winter range, and old-growth forests.

Schedule: Attempt to begin inventory in 1994.

Estimated Costs: \$9,000 annually for two years until the inventory is completed. The cost of the monitoring program will vary depending on the level of monitoring necessary.

2. Dispersed campsites in and adjacent to riparian areas would be evaluated for adverse impacts to wildlife. Close and rehabilitate areas found to have unacceptable impacts. Other habitat protection, restoration and enhancement opportunities would be identified based on habitat inventories and monitoring.

Schedule: Attempt to complete in 1994.

Estimated Costs: Costs included in species inventory estimate.

3. Pursue negotiations for the acquisition of private land within and adjacent to the corridor to better facilitate management of the wildlife resource.

* Critical habitat areas on private lands in and adjacent to the corridor would be identified. Land values would be investigated and parcels identified and ranked in importance from a wildlife perspective. Continue negotiations with private landowners for the acquisition of parcels.

Schedule: Begin in 1993 and continue until completed.

Estimated Costs: See Land Acquisition section.

4. Recommend the Quartzville Creek Corridor be designated a Watchable Wildlife Area.

* Quartzville Creek provides the opportunity for observing several osprey and osprey nests along the corridor. Bald Eagle activity is also common around Green Peter Reservoir, directly below the designated river segment.

Schedule: Begin in 1993.

Estimated Costs: \$1,000 for staffing and up to \$2,500-3,500 for interpretive signing.

Fisheries



Management Objectives

- * Maintain/improve the current condition of fish habitat, in order to preserve the quality of the recreational rainbow trout fishery and the wild cutthroat trout fishery.
- * Minimize impacts on fish habitat from facility development, unregulated recreation use and road construction.
- * Maintain/improve the current habitat conditions, such that reintroduction of anadromous fish to Quartzville Creek is feasible, in the event that Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife makes a decision to do so.

Desired Future Condition

Existing fish resting, rearing and spawning habitat will not be further degraded as a result of human activities. Habitat quality will gradually improve in Quartzville Creek and its tributaries as previously disturbed riparian areas revegetate, and as new land management practices afford better protection for these areas in the future. Fish habitat restoration measures will help speed this process.

Management Actions:

1. Conduct a habitat and species inventory for Quartzville Creek and one of its main tributaries.

Schedule: Will be completed by September, 1993.

Estimated costs: One-time costs of \$4,700 for habitat inventory and \$1,500 for staffing for species inventory work.

2. Develop a habitat monitoring program for Quartzville Creek and that same tributary.

* Habitat inventories are generally conducted at ten-year intervals. If habitat improvement structures are constructed, intervals of five years are recommended.

Schedule: Program will be developed after the initial inventory is completed.

Estimated Costs: Unless habitat improvement structures are implemented, annual monitoring costs will be \$465 for staffing.

3. Leave fallen trees along and in Quartzville Creek to provide large woody debris in the stream channel.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated costs: None.

4. Enhance riparian conditions where possible.

* Planting of cedar, willow and alder in impacted riparian zones.

* Possible installation of structures to divert water away from areas of human-caused bank erosion.

* Closure of riparian areas impacted by heavy recreational use.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated costs: Annual costs of \$1,000 for materials and \$1,000 for staffing.

Visual Resources



Management Objectives

- * To comply with Visual Resource Management (VRM) guidelines (see Appendix E) for public lands within the river corridor.
- * To protect and maintain the visual resources within the river corridor.

Desired Future Condition

Scenic driving was identified as one of the outstandingly remarkable values for which Quartzville Creek was designated. This plan would seek to maintain the undeveloped character of the river as well as protecting the key visual components within the river corridor.

Some of the key visual components within the river corridor are old-growth stands, views of Quartzville Creek (waterfalls and whitewater riffles), wildlife (osprey nests), color and texture contrasts provided by younger stands and hardwoods and rocky outcroppings.

Directed by VRM guidelines (see Appendix E), those lands with a Class 2 rating would be managed such that, "changes in any basic element caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape." Those lands with a Class 3 rating require that, "while contrasts to the basic elements caused by management activity may be evident and may attract attention in the characteristic landscape, changes should remain subordinate to the existing landscape."

Some vegetation manipulation may be allowed for enhancement of scenic qualities (i.e. removing vegetation to open up view of water falls, revegetation where needed, etc). Any management activities such as facility development or timber harvest would be subject to modification, and screening of any development would be used whenever possible to preserve scenic values within the corridor.

Scenic values on private lands within the corridor will improve as disturbances become less observable as vegetation regrowth continues. Should any of these lands be acquired through purchase or exchange, they would be inventoried, classified and managed under the same guidance as other public lands in the corridor.

Management Actions:

1. Inventory and map viewshed along Quartzville Creek from Quartzville Road, and identify key viewpoints to be protected or enhanced.

* After initial inventory and map has been completed, monitor visual resources every five years, and update as necessary.

Schedule: Complete by 1994.

Estimated Cost: \$2,000 for initial inventory and mapping.

2. Monitor compliance with VRM guidelines for any proposed management action and make necessary modifications on proposed actions for the protection of visual resources.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Cost: Will vary depending on extent and type of proposed action.

3. Work with private landowners in minimizing the visual impacts of timber harvest and other activities on private lands.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Cost: Will vary, depending on level and type of involvement.

4. Open negotiations on a willing-seller basis for the acquisition of approximately 1,036 acres of private land within the river boundary.

Schedule: See land acquisition.

Estimated Cost: See land acquisition.

Cultural Resources



Management Objectives:

- * Identify historic and prehistoric cultural resource sites and protect and stabilize significant sites.
- * Emphasize providing users with education, information, and interpretation designed to minimize user impacts and to encourage appreciation of cultural resources.

Desired Future Condition:

This plan will seek to protect prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the river corridor. Significant cultural sites will remain stable and where necessary, stabilization measures will be taken to prevent deterioration resulting from natural or human-induced processes. Sites will be available for scientific research purposes if the site can contribute significant information to broad research questions. Conservation of sites for future use will be emphasized for all significant sites. Interpretation of cultural resource themes relevant to the Quartzville corridor will be undertaken to enhance recreational visitors experience and to promote site protection and positive stewardship values in the public. Interpretation efforts may take a variety of forms, including publications, but would not typically occur on the cultural resource site locations themselves. Interpretive materials may take a variety of forms, including publications, and would be made available typically at developed recreation sites or interpretive facilities.

The presence of specific prehistoric sites is not known at this time. Historic activities and sites have been identified. The National Historic Preservation Act and other laws mandate certain requirements for identification, evaluation and protection of cultural resource values. The intent of this plan is to identify and protect significant cultural resources and to enhance recreational experiences of visitors through a variety of means including interpreting the local history and prehistory of the Quartzville Creek corridor. This will be done by conducting inventories of lands and recorded sources and may also include collecting oral histories, when possible. Evaluations of identified sites will occur in accordance with federal law and Bureau policy.

Management Actions:

1. Conduct a cultural resource inventory within the Quartzville Wild and Scenic corridor boundary.

Schedule: Complete by 1995.

Estimated costs: \$35,000 for a one-time cost.

2. Evaluate and determine eligibility of all sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

Schedule: Following inventory, or as needed.

Estimated costs: \$5,000 to \$20,000 per site.

3. Manage suitable cultural resources for scientific use, socio-cultural use, public use or conserve for future use according to the use categories in BLM Manual 8111.21.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Estimated costs: \$5,000 annually.

4. Interpret cultural resource information, emphasizing prehistoric and historic themes pertinent to the corridor and the importance of resource protection. Interpretation efforts would focus on minimal on-site construction in developed recreation sites.

Schedule: Following inventory, with the majority of work in the two years imme-

diately thereafter. Ongoing and updating interpretation would continue to occur in the years following the initial work.

Estimated costs: \$10,000 annually for the first two years after initiation of interpretation efforts, \$3,000 annually in succeeding years.

5. Monitor cultural resources in the corridor.

Schedule: Following inventory, ongoing.

Estimated costs: \$3,000 annually.

Timber and Special Forest Products



Management Objectives

* To provide timber and special forest products management that is consistent with National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and other BLM land use plan allocations and guidelines.

Desired Future Condition

Timber management and special forest products collecting would be allowed to occur within the corridor as long as they are consistent with other resource management objectives and broader land use plans for the Salem District. Management actions associated with these resources would be analyzed for potential adverse impacts to the outstandingly remarkable values or other significant river-related values. Actions resulting in impacts will require modification or mitigation to eliminate or reduce such adverse impacts.

Management Actions:

1. Timber management activities and the collection of special forest products will be allowed as long as they are consistent with other resource management objectives and guidelines for the corridor.

Schedule: As needed.

Estimated Cost: Will vary, depending on extent and type of activity.

Implementation Priority

The full implementation of this plan will require a significant investment. Some of the costs associated with staffing for monitoring purposes may be partially covered with existing personnel. However, additional funding will be necessary for facility planning and construction and program development. Where possible, partnerships will be sought to help provide additional funding.

The priority in implementing this plan will emphasize public health, safety and resource protection. Of immediate concern is the lack of sanitation facilities and agency presence within the corridor. Another important concern is the high level of undeveloped recreation use and user impacts occurring on private land in the corridor.

The feasibility study for Quartzville Access Road is also a priority, because the capacity of the road should be established before any major facility development occurs which might increase traffic in the area.

As impacts associated with high concentrations of undeveloped camping continue to increase, the need for more developed sites will intensify. This makes implementing the facility development portion of this plan a key activity.

To aid in tracking the implementation process, a brief summary report will be prepared on an annual basis discussing accomplishments, monitoring activities, and unmet needs.

Plan Update and Amendment Process

The river management planning cycle usually runs on a 10 to 15 year time scale, after which it will be reviewed and revised as needed. It may also be revised at any time if the conditions or demands in the area covered in the original plan change significantly. During the monitoring and evaluation process, the interdisciplinary team may also recommend a revision. In all of these cases, public input would play a key role in any significant revisions.

Implementation and Cost Estimate Table

Costs for the implementation of this plan can generally be grouped into three sections: program management, operations and maintenance, cost of facility development, and the cost of inventory and monitoring. Some occur only once and others are ongoing or occur on an irregular basis. To the degree possible, plan components have been categorized into these sections in the table below. Actions with variable costs or no anticipated cost were not included. Plan components may or may not be funded over the course of the plan. The implementation of this plan is directly related to the availability of funding, especially for the planning and development of additional recreation facilities.

Note: Costs are shown in Thousands of Dollars (1992 Dollars)

Description	Fiscal Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2003
Program Management, Operations & Maintenance						
<u>Recreation</u>						
- Continue to maintain existing recreation sites	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
- Install portable restrooms	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		
- Install recreational signing *		5.0				
- Pursue land exchange	20.0	20.0				
- Complete Memorandum of Understanding	2.0					
- Finalize interim recreation use guidelines	1.0					
- Finalize interim recreational mining guidelines	1.8					
- Improve river access		2.0	4.0			
- Prepare a trail development plan**		7.0				
- Provide seasonal recreation staff		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
- Finalize standards for undeveloped campsites	2.0	1.5				
- Develop recreational mining brochure		5.0				
- Begin interpretive planning **		7.0				
<u>Road Management</u>						
- Dedicate Quartzville Access Road a Backcountry Byway	2.5	2.5				
- Meet single-lane safety standards on Quartzville Road	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
- Continue installing road safety signing*	3.0					
- Conduct feasibility study		200.0				
- Coordinate with USFS on management of Quartzville Road	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<u>Water Quality</u>						
- Recommend that USGS continue to maintain stream gage	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>Riparian Area</u>						
- Identify and implement riparian and watershed enhancement opportunities	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
- Close sensitive or excessive river access routes	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<u>Wildlife</u>						
- Establish a Watchable Wildlife Area in the river corridor	1.0	3.5				
Total	92.8	327.0	77.5	73.5	67.5	67.5

* Additional ongoing funds will be needed to maintain signs as necessary.

* These planning documents will provide the details on implementation schedules and cost estimates.

Description	Fiscal Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2003
Facility Development						
<u>Recreation</u>						
- Develop up to four overnight facilities		60.0	240.0	70.0	280.0	
- Expand Dogwood Recreation Site	4.0	16.0				
- Develop a group-use area	15.0	60.0				
- Develop permanent restrooms in the corridor	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
- Develop an RV dump station		3.0	12.0			
- Construct fishing platforms		6.0	24.0			
Total	21.0	155.0	286.0	80.0	290.0	
Inventory and Monitoring						
<u>Recreation</u>						
- Develop standards and a long term monitoring program for recreation use and user impacts	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0
- Inventory and map undeveloped campsites	3.5					3.5
- Develop criteria for identifying unsuitable campsites	2.0	1.5				
<u>Water Quality</u>						
- Monitoring program for water quality	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
- Develop an action plan outlining notification procedures and specific actions if pollution levels are exceeded		2.0	2.0			
- Notify ODEQ of any water quality problems originating outside of BLM jurisdiction	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
- Coordinate with USFS on water quality monitoring	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
- Identify and implement watershed enhancement projects on BLM lands	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
- Attempt to initiate watershed enhancement projects on neighboring non-BLM lands	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
- Undeveloped campsites adjacent to riparian areas would be evaluated for adverse impacts to water quality		2.0				
- Develop water quality standards			2.0	2.0	1.0	
<u>Botanical/Ecological</u>						
- Complete botanical surveys on specific locations where management activities are planned	0.5/ site	0.5/ site	0.5/ site	0.5/ site	0.5/ site	0.5/ site
<u>Riparian Areas</u>						
- Monitor riparian areas for adverse impacts	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Wildlife</u>						
- Inventory and monitor selected wildlife species and habitat	9.0	9.0				

* The cost of riparian monitoring will be covered under other resource monitoring programs.

Description	Fiscal Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2003
Inventory and Monitoring						
<u>Fisheries</u>						
- Conduct a habitat and species inventory for Quartzville Creek and one of its main tributaries	6.2					
- Develop a habitat monitoring program for Quartzville Creek and that same tributary		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<u>Visual Resources</u>						
- Inventory and monitor viewshed along Quartzville Creek		2.0				2.0
<u>Cultural Resources</u>						
- Conduct a cultural resource inventory within the river corridor			35.0			
- Monitor identified cultural resources				3.0	3.0	3.0
- Cultural resource interpretation				10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	37.2	27.5	49.0	26.0	25.0	31.5

Appendices



Appendix A

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Acronyms

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DSL	Division of State Lands
EA	Environmental Assessment
GSA	General Services Administration
IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWPPC	Northwest Power Planning Council
O&C	Oregon and California (Railroad Grant Lands)
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
RMP	Resource Management Plan
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purpose Act
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
TPCC	Timber Production Capability Classification
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VRM	Visual Resource Management

Glossary of Terms

Alternative - A comprehensive management strategy; when a federal agency is considering an action, NEPA requires the agency to develop and analyze a range of reasonable alternatives, including a “no action” or “no change” alternative. The alternatives must respond to the issues, and must show a reasonable range of actions.

Anadromous Fish - Those species of fish that mature in the ocean and migrate into freshwater rivers and streams to spawn; an example is salmon.

Archeological Site - Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains and other evidence of past human or animal activity.

Archeological Survey - Continuous, intensive survey of an entire target area. Directed towards locating and recording all cultural properties possessing surface and exposed profile indicators.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lands - Any land and interest in land managed by the United States Government, administered by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

Crowding - Subjective evaluation of some density level.

Cultural Resources - Historical and archeological remnants of human activity, occupation, and struggles. The resources can be structures, buildings, ruins, architecture, objects, artifacts, and works of art. They consist of physical remains, areas of the occurrence of significant human events, even though evidence of the remains no longer exist, and the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Cumulative Effects - Effects on the environment resulting from actions that are individually minor, but that add up to a greater total effect as they take place over a period of time.

Decision Record - The written record of the decision made after a federal agency completes an environmental assessment. The decision record chooses one of the alternatives, or a blend of the alternatives, and may be appealed by the public.

Dispersed Campsites - Campsites outside of developed campgrounds.

Ecosystem - An interacting system of living organisms considered together with their environment; examples are a marsh ecosystem or a river ecosystem.

Enhancement - An activity that strengthens one or more functions of an existing wetland, stream, lake, riparian area, or other sensitive areas. Usually limited to degraded areas.

Environmental Assessment - A concise public document that evaluates a proposal for the possibility of significant environmental impacts; the analysis is required by NEPA laws. An environmental assessment results in either a FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact) and decision notice; or, if impacts will be significant, the agency must then go on to prepare an environmental impact statement.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A document which considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of federal actions. An EIS is filed with the Environmental Protection Agency.

FONSI - Finding of No Significant Impact. Required by NEPA when a federal agency prepares an environmental assessment; documents the reasons why the impacts of the proposed action are not significant, and, therefore, the agency is not preparing an environmental impact statement.

Habitat - The area where a plant or animal lives and grows under natural conditions. Habitat consists of living and non-living attributes, and provides all requirements for food and shelter.

Historic Site - Locations used by the immigrants from the 1820's to the 1930's.

Impact - A change in the environment which is caused by humans.

Issues - Unresolved conflicts regarding alternative uses of available resources; or, subjects of public interest relating to resource management.

Limits of Acceptable Change - A concept for managing change in a natural area, based on the premise that ecological and social change will occur as a result of natural and human factors. With the LAC concept, management's goal is to keep the character and amount of change that results from human factors within acceptable levels that are consistent with objectives for the area.

Management Plan - A plan guiding overall management of an area administered by a federal or state agency; the plan usually includes objectives, goals, standards and guidelines, management actions, and monitoring plans.

Mitigation - Steps taken to avoid or minimize negative environmental impacts. Mitigation can include: avoiding the impact by not taking a certain action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action; rectifying the impact by repairing or restoring the affected environment; reducing the impact by protective steps required with the action; and, compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources.

National Environmental Policy Act - Commonly known as NEPA; became law in 1969. NEPA is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. The Act requires all federal agencies to consider and analyze all significant environmental impacts of any action proposed by those agencies; to inform and involve the public in the agency's decision making process; and to consider the environmental impacts in the agency's decision making process.

O & C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company that were subsequently reverted to the United States.

Old Growth - Timber stands with the following characteristics: large mature and over-mature trees in the overstory, large standing dead trees (snags), dead and decaying logs on the ground, and a multi-layered canopy with trees of several age classes.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Term used in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968; to qualify as outstandingly remarkable, a resource value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or national level.

Peak Flow - The highest flow of water attained during a particular flood for a given stream or river.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - A framework for understanding and defining various classes of recreation environments, activities, and experiences. The classes are defined in terms of the opportunities to have different sorts of experiences; examples are "primitive" and "roaded natural".

Resident Fish - Fish species that complete their entire life cycle in freshwater; non-anadromous fish; an example is rainbow trout.

Resource Assessment - An evaluation of the resources and values associated with a wild and scenic river and the river corridor; the evaluation determines the level of significance of river-related values.

Resource Values - A resource, natural or social, that is found in an area; resource values may have varying levels of significance. Examples of resource values are fish and recreation.

Riparian - Pertaining to areas of land directly influenced by water or that influence water. Riparian areas usually have visible vegetative or physical characteristics reflecting the influence of water. River sides, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas.

Riparian Buffer - Riparian lands that are managed to protect the aquatic and riparian ecosystem; buffer protects water quality and temperature, habitat along the banks, upland habitat for aquatic and riparian species, and some or all of the floodplain.

River Corridor - The wild and scenic corridor, including all areas that are part of the designation.

Roaded Natural - One category on the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS). "Roaded natural" describes an environment where natural characteristics remain dominant, and there is moderate evidence of human development, and moderate amounts of contact with other people is expected during recreation.

Rotation - Planned number of years between the formation of a generation of trees and its final harvest at a specified stage of maturity; appropriate for even-aged management only.

Scoping - A first step in the NEPA process, and in the river planning process. Through scoping, issues, concerns, and their significance are identified, and the range of alternatives developed. Scoping is done within the agency, with the public, and with other agencies.

Sedimentation - A process where material carried in suspension by water flows into streams and rivers, increasing turbidity and eventually settling to the bottom.

Significant Resource Values - Those resources or features which do not meet Outstandingly Remarkable Value criteria, but do contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem and its value for public use.

Socio-Economic - Of, or relating to, social or economic factors, or a combination of both social and economic factors.

Spawning Gravel - Sorted, clean gravel patches of a size appropriate for the needs of resident or anadromous fish.

Turbidity - The relative clarity of the water, which may be affected by material in suspension in the water.

Visual Resource Management - Categories of acceptable landscape alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural-appearing landscape.

Wild and Scenic River - Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as Wild and Scenic by Congressional action, either under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or under supplements and amendments to that act.

Appendix B

List of Preparers

List of Preparers

Terry Eccles
Outdoor Recreation Planner
(October 1990 - December 1991)
Resource: Visual & Recreation

Laura Graves
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Santiam Resource Area
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Wayne Barney
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Resource: Botany/Vegetation

John Barber
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Resource: Water Quality

H. Singh Ahuja
Salem District Geologist
Resource: Geology

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Resource: Soils

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Frances Philipek
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Resource: Cultural Resources

* We would also like to thank all the other individuals who provided input and assistance in preparing and reviewing this document.

Appendix C

Interim Recreational Use

Guidelines

Quartzville Creek Corridor Interim Recreational Use Guidelines

A. Camping

1. Camping is limited to 14 days during any thirty day period.
2. The dumping of recreational vehicle holding tanks at other than approved facilities is against both Federal and State law. Dumping facilities are currently available at Sunnyside Campground just outside of Sweet Home
3. Due to the limited restroom facilities in the corridor, visitors are encouraged to dispose of human waste in an appropriate manner and to pack it out when possible

B. Campfires

1. Campfires must be located at least 10 feet or more from live or dead vegetation and should not be left unattended.
2. Campfire use may be restricted during times of high fire hazard conditions.

C. Firearms and Fireworks

1. The ignition of fireworks is prohibited on all BLM-administered lands within the river corridor boundary.
2. The discharge of firearms is prohibited on all BLM-administered lands within the river corridor boundary from June 1 through October 1.

D. Litter

1. Visitors are encouraged to pack out their trash for disposal at home.
2. The disposal of commercial, industrial or household trash on public lands is prohibited unless otherwise authorized.

E. Parking

1. Parking motorized vehicles on the gravel beds or within 25 feet of Quartzville Creek is prohibited.

F. General Vehicle Use

1. When operating a vehicle on public lands, no person shall exceed posted speed limits, willfully endanger persons or property, or act in a reckless, careless or negligent manner. (CFR 8365.1-7)

2. When operating a vehicle on public lands, except as otherwise provided by Federal law or regulation, State and local laws and ordinances shall apply. (CFR 8365.1-7)

G. Off-Road Vehicle Use

1. It is prohibited to operate an off-road vehicle in violation of State laws and regulations relating to use, standards, registration, operation, and inspection of off-road vehicles. (CFR 8341.1) For a detailed description of minimum federal requirements for operation consult with CFR Subpart 8341.
2. All off-road vehicle use on public lands within the corridor boundary is limited to existing roads and trails.

H. Vegetation

1. Unless otherwise authorized the cutting or removal of vegetation is prohibited.

Appendix D

Interim Recreational Mining Guidelines

Interim Recreational Mining Guidelines for Quartzville Creek

A. General

1. Mining equipment may include gold pans, rockers, sluices, water pumps, suction dredges, etc. No explosives or mechanized earth-moving equipment (other than suction dredges) will be used. The use of suction dredges with intake diameters exceeding four inches is not allowed.
2. The swimming hole below Yellowbottom Recreation Site is closed to recreational mining during the summer months between Memorial Day Weekend and Labor Day Weekend. The swimming hole extends from the rock outcropping up river from the to 300 feet downstream from the end of the pool.
3. Each dredge will be given a 100 foot buffer upstream and downstream in which no other dredge would operate.

B. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Conditions and Limitations for the Operation of a Suction Dredge

Fees, Application and Registration:

1. A General 0700-J Waste Discharge Permit (Issued pursuant to ORS 468.740 and the Federal Clean Water Act) is required for the operation of any suction dredge. The permit is free of charge for suction dredges equipped with a suction hose having an inside diameter of four inches or less. The permit can be obtained through the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) water quality division. The Salem District is also able to issue these permits. The permits are good throughout Oregon on rivers where recreational mining is allowed.

Department of Environmental Quality
811 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 229-5696

Salem District
Bureau of Land Management
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Santiam Resource Area
1717 Fabry Road
Salem, OR 97306
(503) 375-5677

2. Persons covered by this permit must have a copy of the permit in their possession, or readily available, during dredging activities.

Operation:

1. Dredging is permitted only within the active stream channel where the dredging spoils are relatively clean and will cause minimum turbidity when returned to the stream. A 700-J permit does not authorize mining of stream banks or upland areas by hydraulically eroding them, by hand or power shoveling, or by any other means. Such out-of stream mining requires a General Permit 0600 or an individual permit from the ODEQ.
2. Dredging shall be done such that in-stream turbidity will be minimized and localized to the general area of the dredging activity. Wherever practicable, the dredge shall be set to discharge into a quiet pool, where settling of dredge spoils can occur more rapidly.

3. Care shall be taken by the operator during refueling of the dredge to prevent spillage into public waters or to groundwater. Waste oil or other petroleum products may not be disposed of at the site.
4. Harassment of fish in the stream is prohibited by state law. Dredging is not permitted during periods that fish eggs could be in the gravel at the dredging site. For Quartzville Creek, that period begins on July 1 and ends on September 15. Anyone wishing to dredge during periods other than the listed work periods must receive written permission from the appropriate Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife District Biologist.
5. All dredges must be equipped with a proper muffler to control noises.

C. Oregon's Removal-Fill Permit Requirements

1. Any activity that proposes removal, filling or alteration of more than 50 cubic yards of material within the bed or banks of the waters of the State of Oregon requires a permit from the Division of State Lands. The waters of the State of Oregon means all natural waterways which would include Quartzville Creek.
2. Copies of the Oregon Removal-Fill Law and administrative rules which implement the law are available by contacting:

Division of State Lands
Environmental Permits Section
775 Summer Street NE
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-3805

Appendix E

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, Limits of Acceptable Change and Visual Resource Management

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is the planning framework that was used in developing the proposed alternatives and will be used again in preparing the management plan for Quartzville Creek. ROS was selected because it offers a framework for understanding the relationships and interactions of visitor preference and use of natural resources for recreational activities. It also provides standards for the implementation of a Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) monitoring system.

Three major components that affect visitor use and preference are setting, activity, and desired experience. Visitors participating in the same activity may be seeking different settings and experiences. For example, one camper may desire a wilderness setting to experience solitude and challenge. Another camper may want highly developed facilities that offer more comfort and social opportunities.

To meet these different needs, ROS is a system that is divided into six major classes that provide a spectrum of opportunities, ranging from more primitive to more developed.

Primitive: Characterized by an unmodified natural environment of fairly large size where evidence of humans and human-induced restrictions and controls is essentially absent and motorized access is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive / Non-Motorized: Characterized by a predominantly natural environment of moderate to large size where evidence of humans and human controls is present but low. Motorized use is not permitted.

Semi-Primitive / Motorized: This class is similar to the previous one, however, motorized use is allowed.

Roaded Natural: Characterized with a predominantly natural environment with moderate evidence of human modification and control, that are in harmony with a natural setting.

Rural: Characterized by a substantially modified natural environment aimed at enhancing specific recreational activities, including facilities for special activities and motorized use and parking.

Urban: This class is similar to rural however facility development is intensified and the environment though natural appearing is often landscaped. Modifications are designed to enhance specific recreational activities.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)

The LAC process gives primary attention to resource conditions that exist and that are judged acceptable. Managers are interested in achieving certain conditions and in the relative effects of different management actions to achieve those desired resource conditions. The process requires deciding what kind of resource conditions are acceptable, and then prescribing actions to protect or achieve those conditions. The LAC approach to planning is not a new idea. It represents the latest efforts to improve defining both inputs to and outputs from the planning process.

The LAC process consists of four major components:

- (1) the specification of acceptable and achievable resource and social conditions, defined by a series of measurable parameters.
- (2) an analysis of the relationship between existing conditions and those judged acceptable.
- (3) identification of management actions necessary to achieve these conditions.
- (4) a program of monitoring and evaluation of management effectiveness. These four components are broken down into nine steps to facilitate application.

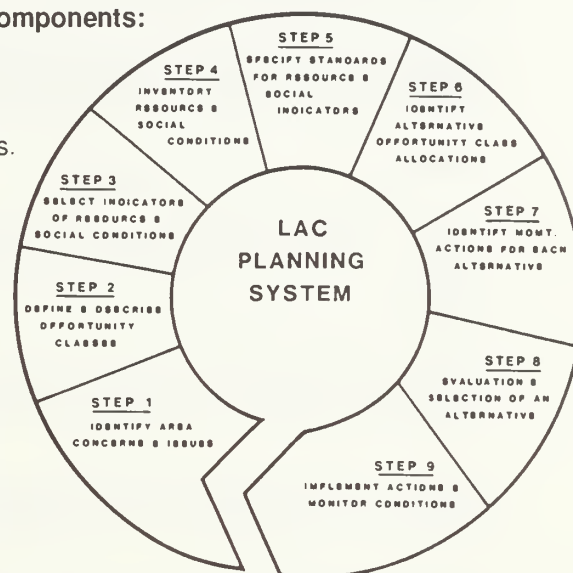


Figure 1.—The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) planning system.

Note: The following publication was used as a source for this information:

Stankey, George H., David N. Cole, Robert C. Lucas, Margaret E. Petersen and Sidney S. Frissell, (1985), The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning, General Technical Report INT-176, Ogden, UT.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

Visual Resource Management (VRM) has dual program purposes: to manage the quality of the visual environment, and to reduce the visual impact of development activities, while maintaining effectiveness in all Bureau resource programs. VRM also identifies scenic areas that warrant special protection.

The inventory and evaluation process in the VRM consists of three steps: assessment of the visual quality of the landscape, the sensitivity of the people to change(s) in the landscape, and the viewing distance.

There are five management classes that describe the different degrees of modification allowed to the landscape. Class designations are derived by combining the scenic quality, sensitivity levels, and distance zones criteria.

VRM Classifications and Guidelines

Class 1: Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention.

Class 2: Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Contrasts are seen, but must not attract attention.

Class 3: Contrasts to basic elements caused by a management activity are evident, but should remain subordinate to the existing landscape.

Class 4: Any contrast attracts attention and is a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale, but it should repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the character landscape.

Class 5: This classification is applied to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to the point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it up to one of the four other classifications. It is often used as an interim classification until objectives of another class can be reached.

Appendix F

Legal Description of Final Administrative Boundary

Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River Management Boundary

The following is a legal description of the administrative boundary for Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River, commencing at the Willamette National Forest Boundary, on the North 1/4 section corner of section 28, Township 11 South, Range 4 East and extending downstream to the section line between section 9 and 10, Township 12 South, Range 3 East.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Meridian</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	28	Beginning at the N 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 28; Thence continuing south, approximately 0.75 mile to the center S 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 28; thence continuing northwesterly, approximately 0.35 mile to the center W 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 28; thence continuing west, approximately 0.25 mile to the W 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 28.
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	29	Thence continuing west, approximately 1 mile to the W 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 29.
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	30	Thence continuing west, approximately 0.5 mile to the center 1/4 cor. sec. of sec. 30; continuing northwesterly to the NW 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 30; continuing west approximately 0.25 mile to the N 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 30, on the west boundary of T. 11 S., R. 4 E.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 & 4 E.	Willamette	25 & 30	Thence continuing south along the township line between T. 11 S., R. 3E. and T. 11 S., R. 4 E., approximately 0.2 mile to the N 1/16 sec. cor. of

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Meridian</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>
					sec. 25, on the east boundary of T. 11 S., R. 3 E.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	25	Thence continuing west, approximately 0.25 mile to the NE 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 25; thence continuing southwest, approximately 0.35 mile to the center 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 25; continuing, approximately 0.6 mile to the W 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 25 and 36.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	36	Thence continuing southwesterly, approximately 0.56 mile to the W 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 36.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	35	Thence continuing southwesterly approximately 0.56 mile to the E 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 35, on the south boundary of T. 11 S., R. 3 E.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	2	Thence continuing southwesterly into T. 12 S., R. 3 E., approximately 1.25 miles to the cor. of secs. 2, 3, 10 and 11.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	10	Thence continuing southwesterly, approximately 1.06 miles to the SW 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 10,; thence west, approximately 0.25 mile to the S 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 9 and 10.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	9 & 10	Thence continuing north along the section line between secs. 9 and 10, approximately 0.50 mile to the N 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 9 and 10.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Meridian</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	10	Thence continuing northeasterly, approximately 0.35 mile to the W 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 3 and 10.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	3	Thence continuing northeasterly, approximately 0.56 mile to the center 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 3; thence continuing northeasterly, approximately 0.71 mile to the cor. of sec. of secs. 2, 3, 34 and 35, on the north boundary of the township.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	34 & 35	Thence continuing north along the section line between secs. 34 and 35, approximately 0.25 mile to the S 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 34 and 35.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	35	Thence continuing northeasterly, approximately 1.06 miles to the E 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 26 and 35.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	26	Thence continuing north, approximately 0.75 mile to the NE 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 26; thence continuing northeasterly, approximately 0.35 mile to the cor. of secs. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
1 of 1	11 S.	3 E.	Willamette	24	Thence continuing northwesterly, approximately 0.65 mile to the center 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 24; thence continuing east approximately 0.5 mile to the E 1/4 sec. cor. of sec. 24 on the east boundary of T. 11 S., R. 3 E.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Meridian</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	19	Thence continuing southwesterly, approximately 0.35 mile to the SW 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 19; thence continuing east, approximately 0.75 mile to the S 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 19 and 20.
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	20	Thence continuing east, approximately 1 mile to the S 1/16 sec. cor. of secs. 20 and 21.
1 of 1	11 S.	4 E.	Willamette	21	Thence continuing east, approximately 0.25 mile to the SW 1/16 sec. cor. of sec. 21; thence continuing southeasterly, approximately 0.35 mile to the point of beginning.

Appendix G

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT¹

*AN Act To provide a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System,
and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) this Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act".

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic river system, by designating the initial components with that system and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time.

SEC. 2 (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system.... Upon receipt of an application under clause (ii) of this subsection, the Secretary shall notify the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and publish such application in the Federal Register. Each river designated under clause (ii) shall be administered by the State or political subdivision thereof without expense to the United States other than for administration and management of federally owned lands. For purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to provide for the transfer to, or administration by, a State or local authority of any federally owned lands which are within the boundaries of any river included within the system under clause (ii).

¹ The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) consists of Public Law 90-542 (October 2, 1968) as amended. P.L. 99-590 (October 30, 1986) was the last Act that added generic amendments to the Act.

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, administered as one of the following:

(1) Wild river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

SEC. 3 (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(Designation language for individual W&S rivers)

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of designation of such component under subsection (a) (except where a different date is provided in subsection (a)) establish detailed boundaries therefor; determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments. Notice of the availability of the boundaries and classification, and of subsequent boundary amendments shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) Maps of all boundaries and descriptions of the classifications of designated river segments, and subsequent boundary amendments to such boundaries, shall be available for public inspection in the offices of the administering agency in the District of Columbia and in locations convenient to the designated river.

(d) (1) For rivers designated on or after January 1, 1986, the Federal agency charged with the administration of each component on the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall prepare a comprehensive management plan for such river segment to provide for the protection of the river values. The plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act. The plan shall be coordinated with and may be incorporated into resource management planning for affected adjacent Federal lands. The plan shall be prepared, after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public within three full fiscal years after the date of designation. Notice of the

completion and availability of such plans shall be published in the Federal Register.

(2) For rivers designated before January 1, 1986, all boundaries, classifications, and plans shall be reviewed for conformity within the requirements of this subsection within 10 years through regular agency planning processes.

SEC. 4 (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or unsuitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act.... In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers (i) with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, and (ii) which possess the greatest proportion of private land within their areas. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary land and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor or the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together

with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of a State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date of which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register.

(d) The boundaries of any river proposed in section 5 (a) of this Act for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall generally comprise that area measured within one-quarter mile from the ordinary highwater mark on each side of the river. In the case of any designated river, prior to publication of boundaries pursuant to section 3 (b) of this Act, the boundaries also shall comprise the same area. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the possible scope of the study report to address areas which may lie more than one-quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river.

SEC. 5. (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic river system:

(designation language for individual W&S study rivers)

(b)(4) For the purposes of conducting the studies of rivers named in subsection (a) there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(d) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

SEC. 6. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres

per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation or by exchange in accordance with subsection (d) of this section. Lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a tract of land lies partially within and partially outside the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic System, the appropriate Secretary may, with the consent of the land owners for the portion outside of the boundaries, acquire the entire tract. The land or interest therein so acquired outside the boundaries shall not be counted against the average one-hundred-acre-per-mile limitation of subsection (a)(1). The lands or interests therein outside such boundaries, shall be disposed of, consistent with existing authorities of law, by sale, lease, or exchange.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage outside of the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned in fee title by the United States, by the State or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of this Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or other such easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national wild, scenic or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village, or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection, the appropriate Secretary shall issue guidelines, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses other than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged

either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate Secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of land and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g)(1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, (except where a different date is specifically provided by law with respect to any particular river), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion

in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of designation of a river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty day in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act....

(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary charged responsible for its study or approval -

(i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic river system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That if any Act designating any river or rivers for potential addition to the national wild and scenic river system provides a period for the study or studies which exceeds such three complete fiscal year period the period provided for in such Act shall be substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (i); and

(ii) during such interim period from the date a report is due and the time a report is actually submitted to Congress; and

(iii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river the report for which is submitted to the President and the Congress for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior under section 2(a)(ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of designation of a river for study as provided by section 5 of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty day in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are now in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5 et seq.).

SEC. 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the authorities granted in section 6(d) or 14A of this Act.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act....

SEC. 9. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that --

(i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

(ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral deposits and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the components in question.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining and leasing laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance of leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system....

SEC. 10 (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such

component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch. 23), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife system, as the case may be, is administered, and in the case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forest in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head of any State agency, or the appropriate official of a political subdivision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State- or County-owned lands.

SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

(b) (1) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the head of any Federal agency, shall assist, advise, and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources. Such assistance, advice, and cooperation may be through written agreements or otherwise. This authority applies within or outside a federally administered area and applies to rivers which are components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to other rivers. Any agreement under this section may include

provisions for limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection and management of river resources.

(2) Whenever appropriate in furtherance of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized and encouraged to utilize the following:

(A) For activities on federally owned land, the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 18g-j) and the Volunteers in the Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a-558d).

(B) For activities on all other lands, section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans).

(3) For purposes of this subsection, the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency may utilize and make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools, and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency deem necessary or desirable.

(4) No permit or other authorization provided for under provision of any other Federal law shall be conditioned on the existence of any agreement provided for in this section.

SEC. 12 (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any other Federal department or agency having jurisdiction over any lands which include, border upon, or are adjacent to, any river included within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or under consideration for such inclusion in accordance with section 2(a)(ii), 3(a), or 5(a), shall take such action respecting management policies, regulations, contracts, plans, affecting such lands, following the date of enactment of this sentence, as may be necessary to protect such rivers in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Such Secretary or other department or agency head shall, where appropriate, enter into written cooperative agreements with the appropriate State and local official for the planning, administration, and management of Federal lands which are within the boundaries of any rivers for which approval has been granted under section 2(a)(ii). Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency and the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river.

SEC. 13 (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones

where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in this Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act.

SEC. 14. (a) The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate of its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift.

(b) For the conservation purposes of preserving or enhancing the values of components of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and the environs thereof as determined by the appropriate Secretary, landowners are authorized to donate or otherwise convey qualified real property interests to qualified organizations consistent with section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such interest may include, but shall not be limited to, rights-of-way, open space, scenic, or conservation easements without

regard to any limitation on the nature of the estate or interest otherwise transferable within the jurisdiction where the land is located. The conveyance of any such interest in land in accordance with this subsection shall be deemed to further a Federal conservation policy and yield a significant public benefit for purposes of section 6 of Public Law 96-541.

SEC. 14A. (a) Where appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary, he may lease federally owned land (or any interest therein) which is within the boundaries of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system and which has been acquired by the Secretary under this Act. Such lease shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Any land to be leased by the Secretary under this section shall be offered first for such lease to the person who owned such land immediately before its acquisition by the United States.

SEC. 15....

SEC. 16. As used in this Act, the term--

(a) "River" means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) " Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic river system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for the purposes of this Act. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership for purposes of section 6(b).

SEC.17....

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(Provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act that are applicable only to specific rivers have been deleted from this version of the Act in the interest of brevity. The Federal Power Commission is now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.)

Friends of the River & the Merced Canyon Committee 11/88

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